

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and pleasant to-day and to-mor-
row; moderate northwest winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 77; lowest, 62.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 12.

The Sun



The Sun

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXIV.—NO. 3.

++

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1916. Copyright, 1916, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

54 PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TWO CITIES ARE TAKEN IN GREAT ROMANIAN DASH

Hermannstadt and Maros Vasarhely Occupied by the Invaders.

AUSTRIANS ROUTED IN ORSOVA REGION

Are Driven Across Cerna, Opening New Gate Into Hungary.

WILL MAKE STAND ON LINE OF MAROS

Second Teuton Defensive Position Now Under Fire of Rumanian Guns.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—New and important Rumanian successes all along the front are admitted to-day officially by the Teutonic Powers. The city of Hermannstadt has been occupied, while the Rumanians to the south in the important sector around Orsova, near the Iron Gates of the Danube, have driven the Austrians across the River Cerna in the hottest fighting in the new theatre of war, and to the north have penetrated sixty-five miles to the Austrian second line of defence. The invaders now control some 10,000 square miles of Transylvania.

German troops are being hurried to Transylvania to stem the Rumanian tide. Fifty thousand men have reached Klausenburg (Kolozsvár), fifty miles west of Maros Vasarhely, which the Rumanians have been withdrawn from Verdun to fight in Transylvania, according to despatches from The Hague. There is every indication that the Austrians intend to make a stand on the line of the Maros River.

Austrians Failing Back.

The occupation of Hermannstadt gives the Rumanians the second of the two most important cities of eastern Transylvania. They already had taken Kronstadt, to the east. The Austrians evacuated Hermannstadt on Wednesday, according to the official statement, telegraphed here from Berlin. On the same day they evacuated Sepsi-Szent Georgy, sixteen miles northeast of Kronstadt. Hermannstadt, called by the Rumanians Nagy-Raben and by the Austrians Nagy-Rab, has a population of 25,000, a majority of which is Rumanian. It is fifteen miles from the northwestern Rumanian border, and to take it the Rumanians forced the Rothern Thurn Pass through the Transylvanian Alps, which they attacked last Sunday night immediately after declaring war. The city is an ancient fortified town, with many notable buildings, often visited by tourists.

It is strategically situated at a railroad junction, and from it Rumanian troops may advance by rail toward the Maros River line. Sepsi-Szent Georgy has a population of 8,000 and is on a strategic railroad.

Rumanians Win at Orsova.

Rumanian success in very heavy fighting at Orsova, on the Danube, a point of great importance to the Austrians, is admitted by the official statement received here to-night after frequent Austrian statements that the Rumanians were being beaten there. After days of fierce attack and equally fierce defence, the Rumanians attacked Orsova forced the Austrians to retreat over the River Cerna to its western bank. Despatches from Bucharest state that the Rumanians also dominate with their artillery the railroad from Orsova west to Temesvár, a fortified city.

All indications are that an Austrian retreat still further in this direction will be forced soon. If so it will lay open to invasion eastern Hungary and insure the occupation of all or almost all of Transylvania.

Orsova is at the Iron Gates of the Danube, at the junction of the countries, Rumania, Hungary and Serbia. It is opposite Turin Severin, the westernmost point of Rumania, and is one of the strategic gates of Hungary. Austrian retreat from that region would upset the plan to defend a line from Orsova to Dorna Vatra, along the river Maros. The Austrians are expected to make a hard fight from behind the natural pier of the river Cerna, which almost parallels the Rumanian border for twenty-five miles, emptying into the Danube just below Orsova.

Maros Vasarhely Occupied.

The farthest advance of Rumanian troops into Transylvania yet reported is in the form of despatches from The Hague, which say the city of Maros Vasarhely has been abandoned by the Austrians and occupied by the invaders. This city, about sixty miles northeast of Hermannstadt, is sixty-five miles from the Rumanian border and on the east bank of the River Maros. It has a population of 15,000.

Situated upon an important railroad which follows the winding course of the Maros River, Maros Vasarhely is an important position. The city has been occupied by Rumanian troops moving south along the railroad from the Hungarian Mountains, where, according to the Austrian official report, more Rumanian troops have appeared.

As the Italian front in northern Macedonia the Allies are gaining ground. The Serbians drove back the Bulgarian fight to-day and recaptured the town of Gordivovo. The Bulgarians, at the time in dense formation, were mowed down by the Serbian artillery, which

GREEK REVOLUTIONISTS LIKELY TO FORCE NATION TO WAR AGAINST TEUTONS

Entente Ministers Draft Note to Government While German and Austrian Ships Are Seized by Fleet—Rebels Control Northern Portion of Country.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—News that Greece has finally joined the Allies and declared war upon the Central Powers is expected without delay. The Entente Ministers at Athens have drafted a note which they were to present to Premier Zaimis this morning. To a pro-Allies committee urging that Greece join the Allies on Friday the Premier said that by to-night all their questions would be settled.

The allied fleet off the Piræus has seized four German and three Austrian ships and sailors from the fleet have taken possession of the wireless apparatus at the Greek arsenal. It is reported that martial law has been declared in Athens and the Piræus and everything indicates that a crisis of great moment exists in the Greek capital. In northern Greece the revolution has spread like wildfire, and the rebels now control almost all the northern half of the country. The revolutionary committee is appealing to the people to volunteer to fight with the Allies against the Bulgarian invaders, and despatches say that most of the Greek cavalry there, the whole Eleventh army division and all the gendarmes have joined the movement.

Constantine Reported Ill.

King Constantine is reported to be ill, but there is no official confirmation of reports of his abduction. The King has been assured, despatches say, that the Allies do not aim at Greece in seizing German and Austrian ships or occupying parts of Athens. It is said that German spies had been operating from Athens, and that the measures just taken are aimed at them. Seizing the wireless apparatus, the Teutonic ministers from communicating with their capitals. A committee of national defence practices

ZEPPELINS IN NEW RAID ON ENGLAND

Drop Bombs on Cities on East Coast—One Falls in Flames in London Suburb.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—(Sunday).—A squadron of German Zeppelins raided England last night, with London and the eastern counties apparently as their objective, an official statement announces. One of the raiders was brought down in flames. Many bombs were dropped, but no reports of casualties have been received.

The Zeppelin was over the London district when it was struck, and descended in flames in the open country. The explosion was visible for a great distance. Crowds everywhere cheered loudly on witnessing the burst of flames in the sky.

The text of the official statement just issued says: "The attack to-night was made by a larger number of airships than ever previously raided England. The eastern counties of London apparently were their objective. The attack on London was beaten off and one raider was brought down in flames.

Many bombs were dropped in widely separate localities, but no reports of casualties or damage have been received as yet."

An earlier statement said: "Shortly before 11 o'clock in the evening our eastern coast was attacked by several hostile airships. Bombs have already been dropped on a few places. No airships have been received as yet, regarding the number of raiders or their objective. The raid is still progressing."

Zeppelin raids on England have been frequent recently. In the last one, on August 24, on the east coast and London outskirts, eight persons were killed and thirty seriously hurt. A few days before that the Zeppelin L-15 was damaged by a raid over the eastern counties, and killed in the latest night raid is the second to meet with disaster in attempted attacks on London this year. On March 21 last the Zeppelin L-15 was damaged by a raid over the eastern counties, and during the night came down off the Thames estuary. On January 31, 1916, the Zeppelin L-12 was lost in the North Sea. It is believed to have been damaged by English coast batteries. The Zeppelin L-3 was lost in a snowstorm off the coast of Denmark February 18, 1916, after passing. The total number of Zeppelins lost by Germany in the war is thirty.

SERIOUS CARRANZA REVOLTS.

Rebel Uprisings in Sinaloa; Take Culiacan and Mazatlan.

DONALD, Ariz., Sept. 2.—Serious revolts against the Carranza government have occurred in Sinaloa, Jalisco, Durango, Oaxaca and Tepic, according to reports received here to-day. From the interior of Sinaloa by American troops reports corroborated previous rumors that Mazatlan, the largest city of Sinaloa, had been taken by forces under Gen. Carranza, a former Carranza leader, and added that Culiacan, second city of the State, had fallen into the hands of the rebels.

BLAST IN RUPPERT BREWERY.

Piston Rod Breaks and Pedestrian Taken in Fire Alarm.

A piston rod broke in the power house of the Jacob Rupprecht Brewery, 208-209 East Ninth street, last night, knocking off the head of a steam chest and filling the room with steam. The crew of the power house under the direction of John Schuler, engineer, had the situation in hand by the time the rescue squad responded to the alarm sent in by an excited pedestrian, who said an ammonia tank had exploded.

WILSON STANDS ON RECORD OF PLEDGES KEPT

Accepts Renomination on a Basis of Party Promises Redeemed.

ONLY ENTHUSIASM DUE TO HYPHENATE ATTACK

Fifteen Thousand Persons, Mostly From New Jersey, Hear His Speech.

TAMMANY MISSING AT SHADOW LAWN

Sheriff Smith, Senator Wagner and Two Federal Appointees on Hand.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 2.—Standing before the big pillared portico of Shadow Lawn, the old McCall place here, and facing a crowd that packed its broad terrace and spilled over on to the sloping south lawn, President Wilson this afternoon accepted for the second time a Democratic nomination for the Presidency and defended his four years in office as a record of promises redeemed in constructive legislation.

Weak applause greeted most of the points in the President's speech, read carefully and in a voice that reached only a small part of his audience, but there was an exception to this when, in touching upon the so-called "hyphenate" element, he said he did not wish the favor of the displeasure of that small alien element among us which puts loyalty to any foreign power before loyalty to the United States. Then his voice went up in the air, paroxysms were waved and there was some real cheering.

Only Six Congressmen.

The day was almost perfect and the place ideal for a ceremony of this kind. But there were disappointing features. For one thing, the refusal of the four railroad brothers to come to the ceremony until it had passed the eight hour legislation resulted in a show that was almost devoid of statesmen. As originally planned, almost every Democratic lawmaker of prominence was to have been here. As it was, exactly two Senators and four Representatives were present. They were in addition to these four members of the President's Cabinet and one lone Governor, Flanders of New Jersey, for the crowd to gaze upon.

Jim Nugent and his crowd turned up with a band that insisted upon playing "The Wearing of the Green" just after the notification had got lively started. The band was postponed until the band got through. Nugent had previously shaken hands with the President before a crowd in the reception hall.

Tammany is Missing.

But if the Nugentites were there with buried animosities, Tammany was not. An organization it cut the air dead. Not enough Tammany men came to fill a trolley car. Sheriff Smith and State Senator Wagner motored down and they with Surveyor Thomas E. Rush and Attorney General James C. Smith, the two Tammany men holding Federal jobs, made up the Tammany contingent. Among the members of the national committee, the President's personal friends, there was a notable absence of Tammany men. It was a crowd of Jerseyites and summer folk that flowed in the gates and not enough Tammany men to fill the President and Mrs. Wilson looked like as much as to hear the speech. When the clock came there were possibly 15,000 of them inside the grounds.

Preceded by a Reception.

Before the public was admitted the President held a reception and luncheon for the specially invited guests of the day. They arrived in a special train from New York at 1:15. Some of the Jerseyites arrived a little earlier, which the President and Mrs. Wilson met them in the reception hall and shook hands with everybody. Mrs. Wilson wore a gown with a blue lace effect and a black and white hat. Mr. Wilson wore a dark blue coat, white handsomely creased and white canvas shoes. The President had as his house guests Mrs. Wilson, Miss Helen Woodrow Wilson, the Misses Smith of New Orleans, Edward T. Brown and Miss Brown of Atlanta, John Randolph Bolling, a brother of Mrs. Wilson, and Mrs. Joseph Wilson and Mrs. Wilson of Baltimore, the President's sister-in-law and niece.

The Cabinet members present were Secretary of the Interior, McAdoo and Postmaster-General Burleson. The Congressional delegation was made up of Senators James and Martine and Representatives Helms, Talbot, Foreman and Clegg. There were about 500 guests in all at the luncheon and reception.

Lawn a Beautiful Scene.

In the north piazza outside a band furnished music, while the crowds of Jersey folk anxiously waited for the time to come for the grounds to be open. By 2:30, when the lawns were removed, automobiles by the thousands were parked along the streets and in the grounds adjoining and persons from all the summer resorts along the coast were waiting to enter.

There was a burst of handclaps when Mrs. Wilson appeared with her guests and took a seat under the stand. She had changed her gown and this time was dressed all in white.

At 4 o'clock there was a bare from

Continued on Sixth Page.

RAILWAY STRIKE ORDER CANCELLED; SENATE PASSES HOUSE 8 HOUR BILL; WILSON TO SIGN NEW LAW TO-DAY

TRAFFIC JAMMED IN LATE HOLIDAY RUSH

Railroad Terminals Crowded With Travellers After Strike Danger Ends.

Railroads recouped in a measure yesterday and last night the heavy loss suffered in the Labor Day holiday traffic because of the strike. Beginning with early in the morning the big passenger terminals in Manhattan, Jersey City and Hoboken were crowded by thousands fleeing from town until after Monday.

It has been the rule for the good to begin on Thursday preceding Labor Day. This year there was a tremendous falling off because on Thursday there seemed no prospect of a railroad strike. Only a fraction of the normal traffic was reported.

After the House passed the eight hour bill the offices of the railroads were deluged with inquiries for short trips, two day vacations to the Catskills and other nearby resorts. Yesterday, when the information that the Senate had pledged itself to the passage of the eight hour measure became general all the ticket offices had to put on extra clerks to take care of the inquiries. The railroads had to put on extra clerks to take care of the inquiries. The railroads had to put on extra clerks to take care of the inquiries.

MRS. HENRY WHITE DIES.

Wife of Former Ambassador Expires at Lenox, Mass.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 2.—Mrs. Margaret Stuyvesant Rutherford, wife of Henry White, former United States Ambassador to Italy and France, died here yesterday afternoon at Lenox, where they were passing the season. Mrs. White came to Lenox for her health. She was 62 years old and married Mr. White in New York December 3, 1873. They have two children, the Countess Sherer Thoms of Berlin, and John Campbell White, second secretary of the American Embassy at Petrograd. Both were in Lenox when their mother died. Funeral services will be held in Trinity Episcopal Church in Lenox, Monday afternoon.

2 SAVED ON BLAZING LEDGE.

Firemen Rescue Mother and Son at Fourth Street Window.

When truck No. 40 swung into West 117th street yesterday responding to an alarm the crew saw a man and a woman clinging to a narrow ledge of a window on the fourth floor of the burning tenement at No. 141, while a crowd in the street below was shouting advice. Before the big truck stopped the extension ladder was up and firemen Bolter and Ralston were climbing it.

HOUSE PASSES WEBB BILL.

Authorizes Exporters to Combine to Push Foreign Trade.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Webb bill, providing that the anti-trust laws shall not be construed to prevent the formation of selling agencies by American exporters to promote the foreign trade of the United States, was passed by the House late to-day by a vote of 260 to 24. The bill, which had the approval of the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Commerce, was scheduled for consideration at this session. It was reported by the Senate and the Webb bill said it is essential that American exporters should be permitted to combine and forming agencies to promote the foreign trade of the United States.

DEFICIENCY BILL PASSED.

Senate Clears Way for Revenue Bill and Adjournment by Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Senate cleared the way for the revenue bill and adjournment by Thursday. The Senate passed the deficiency bill, carrying approximately \$12,000,000, the last of the big supply measures, and cleared the way for passage of the revenue bill early next week and for adjournment of Congress on Wednesday or Thursday.

Two Killed by Live Wire.

Repairman and One Who Goes to His Aid Are Killed.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Sept. 2.—Two men were killed by a live electric line here today. One was a lineman employed by the Long Island Gas Corporation and the other a bystander who went to his rescue when he was first shocked.

SENATE ROLL CALL ON EIGHT HOUR BILL

La Follette Only Republican Who Voted for It—Two Democratic Nays.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Adams bill legalizing an eight hour day for trainmen, although forced to pass the Senate, met with a general demand on the floor for a record vote. The roll call resulted in 43 votes in favor of the bill and 24 against it. The following was the vote: YEA—Democrats: Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Bryan, Chamberlain, Chilton, Cullerton, Fletcher, Hitchcock, Hughes, Husting, Johnson (South Dakota), Kern, Latta, Lewis, Martin, Myers, Newlands, Overman, Phelan, Pittman, Pomeroy, Randell, Reed, Robinson, Sausbury, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Smith (Arizona), Smith (Maryland), Smith (South Carolina), Swanson, Tamm, Thomas, Thompson, Underwood, Vardaman, Walsh and Williams. Senator La Follette was the only Republican who voted for it—43. NAYS—Democrats: Clarke (Arkansas) and Hardwick; Republicans: Borah, Brady, Brandegee, Clapp, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, du Pont, Gallinger, Granger, Jones, Kenyon, McCumber, McLean, Nelson, Norris, Oliver, Page, Penrose, Sutherland, Tamm, Tamm, Sterling, Wadsworth, Warren and Weeks—24.

The following Senators, all Democrats, announced they were joined in favor of the passage of the bill: Owen, Shafer, Smith (Georgia) and Stone.

ALL EMBARGOS LIFTED.

Railroads Take Action After Eight Hour Bill Passes Senate.

Embargoes that were imposed by all but a few railroads of the country after the passage of the eight hour bill, were lifted immediately after the passage of the eight hour law last night. The railroads were real suspended throughout the day for the reason that the passage of the eight hour measure was regarded as inevitable since the House took favorable action. Therefore the restrictions against freight trains were supposed to be effective were unobserved and all kinds of goods were accepted "subject to delay." At midnight not an embargo of importance was in existence.

DEMANDS \$5,000 FOR HIS BATH.

Charles Roth Sues Y. M. C. A. and Three Others for His Cost.

One of the biggest bills ever put in for a bath came to light yesterday in the Supreme Court, when Charles Roth brought suit against the Young Men's Christian Association, Edward McCormack, Daniel Holland and John B. Britton for \$5,000.

It was an involuntary bath, said Roth, and the defendants neglected to put a bathing suit on him before he was thrown in Lake Okauchewa, where the Y. M. C. A. camp is held every summer. Just why Roth was seized and dunked, the court papers do not say, but they record that he was assaulted, pushed, pulled, dragged, catapaulted and projected into the cold waters of Okauchewa.

He lost a great deal of property and acquired a case of erysipelas as a result of this treatment, he said, and the three men named in the suit went around camp and told everybody about it, which made them all the more for Roth.

AIRSEA FLEET FOR U. S. NAVY.

Bids for 30 Hydroplanes to Be Opened Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Bids will be opened Tuesday at the Navy Department for a fleet of thirty hydroplanes for the navy aviation school at Pensacola, Fla.

SENECAS BAR WHITE HUNTERS.

Indians Invoke Old Statute to Clear Three Reservations.

BUFFALO, Sept. 2.—Under a law which has been a dead letter for years, the Seneca Indians, through their tribal council, it was learned to-day, have taken action to exclude hunters from the Cattaraugus, Allegany and Chautauque reservations in Allegany and Cattaraugus counties. The statute imposes a penalty of confinement for three months and a fine of \$100 for anyone who enters the reservations to hunt.

Two Killed by Live Wire.

Repairman and One Who Goes to His Aid Are Killed.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Sept. 2.—Two men were killed by a live electric line here today. One was a lineman employed by the Long Island Gas Corporation and the other a bystander who went to his rescue when he was first shocked.

Upper Body of Congress, "Humiliated" by Labor Union Heads, Averts Walkout of 400,000 Men by Vote of 43 to 28.

ALL AMENDMENTS BEATEN

Ten Thousand Messages Flash News of "Settlement" to Brotherhood Locals—Bitter Debate Precedes Roll Call

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—There will be no railroad strike. The threatened walkout of 400,000 trainmen has been called off. Telegrams went out from the four brotherhood leaders to-night to the 640 local chairmen cancelling the strike order which was to have gone into effect at 7 o'clock Monday morning.

This action was taken after the Senate of the United States had fulfilled its part of the bargain by which the Administration has secured from the four brotherhoods the promise of temporary peace. The vote was 43 to 28, and the roll call, showing how the Senators voted, will be found in another column of The Sun.

The decision of the trainmen's chiefs to persist in having their strike order stand, even after Congress had passed the eight hour law—to hold up the strike order, in other words, as a club, right up to the minute President Wilson should sign the bill—was changed to-night, several hours after the bill had been passed by the Senate. The reason the labor leaders decided that they would call off the strike before the President's signature had been obtained was that the labor men realized to-night how bad an impression such an action would leave on the public mind.

A despatch from Long Branch, N. J., to-night announced that Mr. Wilson would sign the bill at 7:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. The President expressed great pleasure when informed the Senate had passed the measure in the form in which it had been enacted by the House. He said the quick action by Congress was very satisfactory to him.

Senate Is Warned Against Amendments.

With the heads of the four organizations looking down upon it from the galleries and with the warning from Administration leaders that the Senate must not make a single change in the House bill—not dot an "i" nor cross a "t"—the upper body of the Congress passed the eight hour bill precisely as it came from the House.

Amendments were offered in vain. The heads of the four organizations, the heads of the brotherhoods, the heads of the 640 local chairmen who participated in the Washington conferences. From these men messages will be sent to minor companies. The heads of the brotherhoods, the heads of the 640 local chairmen who participated in the Washington conferences. From these men messages will be sent to minor companies.

The bill that stopped the strike provides that after January 1, 1917, eight hours shall be regarded as a basis of reckoning for a day's pay of men engaged in the operation of railroads in interstate commerce (except roads less than 100 miles long and electric roads) and that their rate of compensation shall not be changed pending an investigation, which may be made by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Five months after the final vote was recorded on the bill, which already had been engrossed and prepared as a part of the rush programme, was hurried over to the House and signed by Speaker Clark. Messengers immediately rushed with the bill back to the Senate chamber, where it was signed by Senator La Follette.

Senator La Follette threw a bombshell into the Administration side just before the final vote was taken in the Senate on the bill. The legislation might be construed by the courts as repealing what is known as the Hours of Service act, which limits the employment of men in the operation of interstate trains to sixteen hours in any one day.

The Senator from Wisconsin directed attention to the fact that while the present bill provided for an eight hour day as the standard for measuring wages, it also provided for an overtime rate without any limitation as to the overtime. This he said might be construed as repealing the sixteen hour law because it was inconsistent with the overtime provision.

Senator La Follette made an earnest effort to impress his point on the Administration leaders, but under the five minute rule he was soon shut off.

The Senator from Wisconsin directed attention to the fact that while the present bill provided for an eight hour day as the standard for measuring wages, it also provided for an overtime rate without any limitation as to the overtime. This he said might be construed as repealing the sixteen hour law because it was inconsistent with the overtime provision.

Senator La Follette made an earnest effort to impress his point on the Administration leaders, but under the five minute rule he was soon shut off.

The Senator from Wisconsin directed attention to the fact that while the present bill provided for an eight hour day as the standard for measuring wages, it also provided for an overtime rate without any limitation as to the overtime. This he said might be construed as repealing the sixteen hour law because it was inconsistent with the overtime provision.

Senator La Follette made an earnest effort to impress his point on the Administration leaders, but under the five minute rule he was soon shut off.

The Senator from Wisconsin directed attention to the fact that while the present bill provided for an eight hour day as the standard for measuring wages, it also provided for an overtime rate without any limitation as to the overtime. This he said might be construed as repealing the sixteen hour law because it was inconsistent with the overtime provision.

Senator La Follette made an earnest effort to impress his point on the Administration leaders, but under the five minute rule he was soon shut off.

The Senator from Wisconsin directed attention to the fact that while the present bill provided for an eight hour day as the standard for measuring wages, it also provided for an overtime rate without any limitation as to the overtime. This he said might be construed as repealing the sixteen hour law because it was inconsistent with the overtime provision.

Senator La Follette made an earnest effort to impress his point on the Administration leaders, but under the five minute rule he was soon shut off.

The Senator from Wisconsin directed attention to the fact that while the present bill provided for an eight hour day as the standard for measuring wages, it also provided for an overtime rate without any limitation as to the overtime. This he said might be construed as repealing the sixteen hour law because it was inconsistent with the overtime provision.

Senator La Follette made an earnest effort to impress his point on the Administration leaders, but under the five minute rule he was soon shut off.

The Senator from Wisconsin directed attention to the fact that while the present bill provided for an eight hour day as the standard for measuring wages, it also provided for an overtime rate without any limitation as to the overtime. This he said might be construed as repealing the sixteen hour law because it was inconsistent with the overtime provision.

Senator La Follette made an earnest effort to impress his point on the Administration leaders, but under the five minute rule he was soon shut off.

The Senator from Wisconsin directed attention to the fact that while the present bill provided for an eight hour day as the standard for measuring wages, it also provided for an overtime rate without any limitation as to the overtime. This he said might be construed as repealing the sixteen hour law because it was inconsistent with the overtime provision.

Senator La Follette made an earnest effort to impress his point on the Administration leaders, but under the five minute rule he was soon shut off.